THE

Board of Trade Journal.

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street,** London, E.C. — registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London,**" telephone number **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 294.

The attention of British traders is directed to the Sample Room, where the following are on view, among other exhibits:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Specimens of Chinese Padlocks and Keys	9th Aug., 1906	—
Foreign Cotton Goods sold at Tangier	12th July, „	58
Cotton grown in Natal	„ „ „	82
Tin of United States Enamel Paint sold in Peru	5th „ „	10
American Cottons sold at Chinkiang (small cuttings) ...	28th June, „	637
List of Chinese written characters suitable for novelties for the Chinese market	„ „ „	621
Specimen of Chinese Students' uniform	31st May, „	407
Cotton grown in Spain	24th „ „	382
Zapupe fibre from Mexico	17th „ „	324
Guatemala cotton said to be weevil-resisting	19th April „	128
Cotton cloth manufactured at Ichang	„ „ „	126
Raw Argentine cotton, bobbins of yarn and patterns of knitted material from Buenos Ayres	5th „ „	36

The following Special Trade Enquiry Offices are also at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.:—India, Dominion of Canada, Queensland, Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Statements of the objects and work of these Enquiry Offices will be found on p. 295.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Spiral and Volute Springs.

The East Indian Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of spiral and volute springs, as per specification to be seen at the Company's offices, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, marked "Tender

Openings for British Trade.

for spiral, &c., springs," not later than noon, on Wednesday, the 15th August. The Company reserve the right to divide the order, also to decline any tender without assigning a reason, and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. For each specification a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* is charged, which cannot under any circumstances be returned.

CANADA.

Enquiries relating to Canadian Trade.

The following were among the recent enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the **Canadian Government Office, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained :—

Home Enquiries.—A London firm of buying agents wish to correspond with Canadian houses requiring the services of practical agents for the shipment of all kinds of manufactures and produce. They are also prepared to undertake the English agency of well established Canadian exporters.

A well-known firm of biscuit manufacturers are desirous of appointing an energetic and reliable firm in Canada to represent them.

A Manchester firm interested in the importation of high grade graphite, nickel and copper matte and other minerals, desire to correspond with Canadian producers and exporters.

An English firm manufacturing all kinds of locks (lever, railway, brass and iron padlocks, &c.) are desirous of being suitably represented in Canada.

The manufacturers of a well-known brand of mustard are seeking to extend their Canadian connections.

A London firm buying Canadian produce for South Africa on commission desire to get into communication with Canadian exporters.

Canadian Enquiries.—A firm of manufacturers' agents at Hamilton, Ontario, importing druggists' sundries make enquiry respecting English manufacturers of mercerised and plain cotton tapes, of which large quantities are required. They are also prepared to purchase large quantities of British made perfumed ribbons, if prices compare favourably.

A correspondent in British Columbia has asked to be furnished with the names and addresses of English fishing tackle manufacturers.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

The following trade enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained :—

Home Enquiries.—A Scotch firm of wholesale produce merchants would like to hear from Canadian producers of bacons, hams, hides, tallow, hog hair, &c., who seek export trade.

A London firm invite correspondence from Canadian houses prepared to purchase job lines in soft goods.

An Irish company will be pleased to hear from Canadian producers of oatmeal of all grades seeking business in their markets.

A London firm desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers in a position to ship match splints.

Canadian Enquiries.—A Canadian company dealing with large quantities of honey will be pleased to hear from United Kingdom buyers.

A company in Toronto are prepared to undertake agencies in cake and powdered chocolates, almond paste, French fruits, and other goods used by bakers and confectioners.

A firm in Windsor (Ontario) seek supplies of art needlework, and wish to get into communication with some London wholesale houses dealing in varied classes of these goods.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

EGYPT.

Harness and Saddlery Fittings.

The Egyptian War Department are open to receive tenders for the supply of harness and saddlery fittings. The tenders must be received by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Western, R.E., C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom full particulars may be obtained, up to the 20th September, and have to remain open for 25 days after that date.

NORWAY.

Steel in Bars.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. A. S. MacGregor) has forwarded a notification to the effect that tenders are invited by the Norwegian Naval Authorities for the supply of about 25 tons of steel in bars (Siemens Martin quality). Tenders addressed to "Marinens Intendantur, Horten," will be received up to 1 p.m. on the 16th August. A copy of the specification (in Norwegian) may be seen at the Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

NOTE.—Apart from the usual Customs duties, a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

In all cases of Norwegian Government contracts it is obligatory that a resident agent should act for tenderers not residing in Norway, and be responsible to the Government, but it is not necessary for the agent to be a Norwegian firm.

NETHERLANDS.

Mild Steel, Supporting Springs and Metal Bridge Superstructure.

H.M. Consul at Rotterdam (Mr. H. Turing) reports that tenders will be received up to the 23rd August by the Netherlands Colonial Office at the Hague for the supply and delivery of the following materials :—

Contract Lit. T 12.—Mild steel (about 500 tons).

Contract No. 421.—Supporting springs.

Contract Lit. S 12.—Metal superstructure with appurtenances for two bridges for ordinary traffic.

Specifications may be obtained from Mr. M. Nijhoff, The Hague. A copy of the specifications for Contracts Lit. T 12 and No. 421 may be seen at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

Hydro-Electric Plant.

The following particulars of concessions for the derivation of water power in Italy are taken from the "Bulletin" of the French Chamber of Commerce at Milan :—

The Prefecture of Bergamo has granted rights to Jerome Calvi at St. Pierre d'Orzio. The Prefecture of Macerata has granted to the firm of G. B. Tacchi Venturi permission to increase its derivation of water-power from the Potenza in order to enlarge the hydro-electric works of Borgo le Concie and to furnish electric light to the town of S. Severino des Marches. The Prefecture of Florence has given water-power rights to the firm of Petruccelli, Sasselli & Co., for industrial purposes, and that of Novarro has granted a similar concession to Giuseppe Passerini, on behalf of the firm of Charles Alliata, of Gozzano. Similar concessions have also been granted to Comte Charles Taeggi-Piscinelli, at Cutigliano ; M. de Stefanis Antoine of Bussi, at Prato Carduso ; the firm of Poggi & Co., at Busalla ; Marie Lucie Todeschini de Corradetti of Antrodoco (Aquila) ; the firm of Pierre Marini of Amatrice (Aquila) ; and to the firm of Dominique Peloso in the Commune of Cerreda.

The "Bulletin" also announces the establishment at Milan, with head office at Borgomanero, of a limited company with a capital of

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

16,000*l.*, with power to increase the same to 40,000*l.*, for the production and distribution of electric power to various places in the neighbourhood. The director of the company is Jean Ghiglione.

Railway Material.

According to the same "Bulletin," the firm of Baron Jean La Cana has applied for a concession to construct and work an electric railway "direttissima" between Rome and Naples. The Railway Committee have agreed to subsidise a line from Sienne-Bonconvento to Monte Antico.

Metallurgical and Other Works.

The "Bulletin" states that the "Caisse d'Epargne" of Asti have decided to allot a sum of 4,000*l.* to the manufacturer who will start a metallurgical works there capable of employing 400 workmen; and that the Chamber of Commerce at Arezzo offer 2,000*l.* to the manufacturer who will start a works employing at least 100 workmen, applications to be received by the Chamber before 30th September.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Building Materials.

The Austro-Hungarian Consul at Salonica reports that, in spite of the depression caused by the failure of the harvest in Macedonia, great activity in building operations prevails in Salonica, and an active demand exists for building materials of all kinds, *e.g.*, timber, planks and iron girders. The commercial quarter is extending, and the trade of the surrounding districts is becoming more and more centralised there.

PERSIA.

Sugar, Spices, Matches, and Drugs.

H.M. Consul at Kermanshah (Captain H. Gough), in his recent report dealing with the year ended 20th March last, states that there is room for a large increase in the imports of sugar and spices into that district, as also in matches and drugs, the latter of which find an increasing sale in Persia. (*Foreign Office, Annual Series*, 3,683.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Linens, Groceries, Beverages, &c.

The Acting British Consul at Savannah (Mr. A. Harkness) reports that the actual consumption of Irish goods is considerable and probably growing, particularly in linens, ginger ale, soda water, stout (in bottles), &c., but most of these classes of goods, together with other British importations of fancy cloths, soaps, jellies, biscuits, &c., come *viâ* New York. (*Foreign Office, Annual Series*, 3,681.)

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

Linens.

H.M. Consul at New Orleans (Mr. H. T. C. Hunt) reports that a firm in that city wish to enter into correspondence with United Kingdom linen manufacturers, with a view to importing linens direct. Communications should be addressed to H.M. Consul, New Orleans.

MEXICO.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery: Stock Cattle, &c.

The Mexican "Diario Oficial" of 13th July contains copy of a decree authorising the "Compañia Mexicana de Terrerios y Colonización" and the "Compañia de Desarollo de Baja California" to establish farm colonies in Lower California. These companies undertake to settle at least 150 families in this province within three years from the date of the decree, and at least 85 families within the following six years. All provisions, furniture, building materials, agricultural implements and machinery, and stock cattle destined for these colonies will be granted exemption from import duties.

CUBA.

Lighthouse and Building Construction; Steamers.

The Cuban "Gaceta Oficial" of 16th July, contains copy of a Law authorising the Ministry of Public Works to expend 40,000 dols. on the construction of a lighthouse at Santa Maria, 22,000 dols. on the construction of a quarantine station for glandered horses at Habana, 10,000 dols. on the purchase of a steam lighter and a steam launch for the port of Santa Cruz, and 90,000 dols. on the purchase of a steamer for the Lighthouse Administration.

Sanitary Materials.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" contains copy of a Law authorising the expenditure by the Ministry of Public Works of 326,000 dols. on sanitary undertakings at Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Nuevitas, Trinidad, Caibarién, Sagua (Isabela de), Batabaño, Camagüey, Santa Clara, Güines, Pinar del Rio and Guanajay.

Railway Construction and Plant.

The "Gaceta" of 23rd July contains copy of a Law nominating a Commission, under the presidency of the Minister of Public Works, to receive proposals for the construction and working of four lines of railway in Cuba (see p. 200 of the "Board

NOTE.—Dollar = 4*s.* 2*d.*

Openings for British Trade.

of Trade Journal" of 2nd August, and p. 149 of the "Journal" of 26th July). Proposals will be received at the Ministry of Public Works, Habana, until 6th September, 1906.

The "Gaceta" may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

URUGUAY.

Port Construction.

Referring to the announcement made on p. 104 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th July, a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Legation at Monte Video reporting that tenders are invited by the Uruguayan Minister of Fomento up to the 20th September next for building a port at La Paloma. H.M. Legation understand that the cost is estimated to be under a quarter of a million sterling.

CHINA.

Padlocks.

The Acting British Consul at Changsha (Mr. A. J. Flaherty) has forwarded information regarding a possible opening in China for a special padlock after a native pattern. Samples of these padlocks, together with particulars as to prices and uses to which the padlocks are put, &c., may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Waterworks at Chefoo.

The trade report for 1905 of the Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo (Mr. S. Campbell), states that one of the most pressing needs at that port is a good water supply. Most of the wells in the Settlement give only hard and slightly brackish water, which is unsuited for laundry work and, even when distilled and filtered, is neither palatable nor quite safe to drink. Mr. Campbell adds that the hills in the rear of the Settlement should yield a copious supply of sweet water, and, as the distance is not great, properly managed waterworks should form a remunerative undertaking.

JAPAN.

Yarns for Hosiery and Knitting.

The Commercial Attaché to H.M. Embassy at Tokio (Mr. E. F. Crowe) has been asked by a Japanese gentleman to place him in communication with manufacturers of yarns for hosiery and knitting. Communications from British manufacturers should be addressed to the Commercial Attaché to H.M. Embassy in Japan, 172, Yamashitacho, Yokohama.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

Savannah.—The Acting British Consul at Savannah (Mr. A. Harkness) reports there is a well-established trade and a steady demand among a select class of consumers in the district for certain lines of British and Irish goods (see also p. 254 of the present issue), with which domestic manufacturers appear unable to compete. Uniformity and reliability of quality in several popular lines of British goods have made them a standard of excellence among discriminating consumers who are willing to pay something more than for an inferior article of domestic make.

Mr. Harkness adds that this class of select buyers is probably on the increase, but the rate of increase is perhaps only moderate as yet, although the pace might be accelerated, and the consumption of British fancy goods much enlarged, by a little judicious and tactful education of the public taste in this direction, in ways perhaps best understood by the handlers of these goods in American markets. (*Foreign Office Annual Series*, 3,681.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JULY, 1906.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for July, 1906, when compared with those for the corresponding month of 1905, show increases in the value of the **Imports** into, and also in the value of the **Exports** from the United Kingdom, both of British produce and of Foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the **Imports** in July, 1906, was 48,609,674*l.*, an increase of 3,867,836*l.*, or 8·6 per cent., as compared with July, 1905, whilst the total **Exports** amounted to 39,502,287*l.*, or an increase of 5,907,758*l.* The **Exports** of British produce alone show an increase of 5,621,911*l.*, or 20·2 per cent., as compared with July, 1905, whilst there is an increase of 285,847*l.*, or 5·0 per cent., in the **Exports** of Foreign and Colonial merchandise.

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for July, 1906, as compared with the corresponding months of 1905 and 1904, according to the different categories of merchandise :—

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* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1906," published at pp. 253-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th February, 1906, for information as to the changes which have been made in these accounts.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1906.

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.*

	Month ended 31st July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1906 as compared with 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1906 as compared with 1904.
	1904.	1905.	1906.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	5,063,647	6,392,963	6,405,594	+ 12,631	+ 1,341,947
B. Meat, including animals for food.	3,952,304	3,787,475	4,530,835	+ 743,360	+ 578,531
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	5,330,131	5,356,146	6,180,474	+ 824,328	+ 850,343
2. Dutiable	3,467,328	3,531,725	3,405,564	− 126,161	− 61,764
D. Tobacco	246,780	263,677	327,263	+ 63,586	+ 80,483
Total, Class I. ... £	18,060,190	19,331,986	20,849,730	+ 1,517,744	+ 2,789,540
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	250	4,336	3,961	— 375	+ 3,711
B. Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel ...	410,007	478,062	660,105	+ 182,043	+ 250,098
C. Other metallic ores...	484,568	653,449	766,200	+ 112,751	+ 281,632
D. Wood and timber	3,207,144	3,256,412	3,582,873	+ 326,461	+ 375,729
E. Cotton	1,616,413	2,865,981	2,137,981	— 728,000	+ 521,568
F. Wool	1,312,023	1,299,232	1,550,256	+ 251,024	+ 238,233
G. Other textile materials	527,690	570,430	699,067	+ 128,637	+ 171,377
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	2,105,979	1,953,451	2,221,426	+ 267,975	+ 115,447
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	521,812	635,224	966,905	+ 331,681	+ 445,093
J. Materials for paper making ...	290,917	377,654	363,622	— 14,032	+ 72,705
K. Miscellaneous	1,492,461	1,508,594	1,762,605	+ 254,011	+ 270,144
Total, Class II. ... £	11,969,264	13,602,825	14,715,001	+ 1,112,176	+ 2,745,737
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	672,503	627,056	662,165	+ 35,109	— 10,338
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	1,751,847	1,724,815	2,203,793	+ 478,978	+ 451,946
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	239,999	249,357	279,520	+ 30,163	+ 39,521
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire) ...	54,347	68,122	86,926	+ 18,804	+ 32,579
E. Machinery	313,377	370,197	442,315	+ 72,118	+ 128,938
F. Ships (new)	1,537	2,706	1,524	— 1,182	— 13
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	167,549	157,611	175,734	+ 18,123	+ 8,185
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	560,857	640,039	788,440	+ 148,401	+ 227,583
2. Wool	953,289	1,106,082	1,085,947	— 20,135	+ 132,658
3. Other materials	1,414,570	1,417,900	1,599,755	+ 181,855	+ 185,185
I. Apparel	227,717	280,558	271,273	— 9,285	+ 43,556
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	726,712	791,330	843,383	+ 52,053	+ 116,671
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including boots and shoes, and gloves)	893,875	1,003,166	1,041,615	+ 38,449	+ 147,740
L. Earthenware and glass	348,298	342,585	345,335	+ 2,750	— 2,963
M. Paper...	393,482	438,180	503,441	+ 65,261	+ 109,959
N. Miscellaneous	2,035,423	2,381,486	2,510,344	+ 128,858	+ 474,921
Total, Class III. ... £	10,755,382	11,601,190	12,841,510	+ 1,240,320	+ 2,086,128
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	171,765	205,837	203,433	— 2,404	+ 31,668
Total value of Imports £	**40,956,601**	**44,741,838**	**48,609,674**	**+ 3,867,836**	**+ 7,653,073**

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Comparing the values of the imports of articles last month with those of July, 1905, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1906.

Increases.

			£
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour	211,907
		Barley	90,061
		Maize	204,069
		Rice, exclusive of rice meal	111,855
	B.	Live cattle	59,072
		Beef, fresh	171,224
		Mutton, fresh	430,101
	C1.	Butter	190,599
		Cheese	174,621
		Eggs	116,304
		Bananas	50,324
		Lard	65,369
	C2.	Tea	138,854
II.	B.	Iron ore	181,002
	C.	Metallic ores other than iron	112,751
	D.	Wood and timber, hewn	107,042
		Wood and timber, sawn or split	252,472
	F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	120,979
		Mohair	96,464
II.–*cont.*	G.	Hemp, dressed and undressed	111,855
		Jute	54,377
	H.	Seeds: cotton	57,480
		Palm oil, unrefined	65,829
		Turpentine	60,323
		Tallow & stearine	53,956
	I.	Skins and furs undressed	254,697
	K.	Manures: Nitrate of soda	68,349
	B.	Copper unwrought & part wrought	124,102
		Lead	80,362
		Quicksilver	78,227
		Tin	95,358
		Zinc, crude	88,942
III.	E.	Machinery not steam engines or electrical	67,288
	H1.	Cotton yarns and fabrics	148,401
	H3.	Silk manufactures	87,287
	N.	Motor cars and parts thereof	67,108

Decreases.

			£
I.	A.	Wheat	472,321
		Oats	161,355
	C2.	Sugar, unrefined	292,748
II.	E.	Cotton, raw	750,041
	G.	Flax, dressed and undressed	58,642
	H.	Seeds: flax or linseed	110,727

The following instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, or *vice versâ*, may be noted, viz.:—

			Increase.	Decrease.
I.	B.	Bacon	£30,560	72,351 cwts.
		Hams	£49,778	2,739 „
	C1.	Fish, fresh, not of British taking	6,922 cwts.	£17,281
	C2.	Coffee	1,269 „	£9,894
		Spirits, other than brandy and rum	17,992 pf. galls.	£5,665
	D.	Tobacco, manufactured, & snuff	£47,693	84 lbs.
II.	D.	Staves	98 loads	£5,687
	H.	Petroleum	£27,685	3,325,446 galls.
		Rape-seed oil	£1,636	40 tons
		Gum arabic	1,332 cwts.	£1,158
	I.	Goat skins, undressed	£13,669	17,537 number
	K.	Ivory	£3,305	143 cwts.
III.	A.	Pig-iron	£2,016	749 tons
		Steel bars, angles and shapes, other than girders, &c.	£2,914	1,096 „
	B.	Zinc manufactures	£5,595	24 „
	H2.	Woollen yarn for weaving	£17,761	196,589 lbs.
	H3.	Silk spun yarn, dyed or not dyed	£2,252	2,310 „
	I.	Hats and bonnets	£3,797	9,251 dozens.
	J.	Coal products, not dyes	£5,035	1,415 cwts.
	K.	Leather	£7,012	6,901 „
	L.	Glass, flint, plain, cut, &c.	1,367 cwts.	£8,670
		Glass bottles	111 gross	£1,116
IV.		Horses	£3,628	656 number.

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of British produce for the month of July, 1906, as compared with the corresponding month of 1905 and 1904, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1906.

Exports of British Produce, &c.*

	Month ended 31st July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1906 as compared with 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1906 as compared with 1904.
	1904.	1905.	1906.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	142,958	278,823	197,899	— 80,924	+ 54,941
B. Meat, including animals for food	58,919	84,706	111,787	+ 27,081	+ 52,868
C. Other food and drink	1,173,780	1,220,931	1,484,662	+ 263,731	+ 310,882
D. Tobacco	63,688	86,157	87,952	+ 1,795	+ 24,264
Total, Class I. ... £	1,439,345	1,670,617	1,882,300	+ 211,683	+ 442,955
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	2,317,061	2,257,384	2,896,865	+ 639,481	+ 579,804
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	42,447	33,981	61,572	+ 27,591	+ 19,125
C. Other metallic ores...	7,554	11,517	17,825	+ 6,308	+ 10,271
D. Wood and timber	4,290	6,710	12,001	+ 5,291	+ 7,711
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	116,141	218,805	215,412	— 3,393	+ 99,271
G. Other textile materials	10,765	13,803	17,223	+ 3,420	+ 6,458
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums...	183,987	187,735	247,035	+ 59,300	+ 63,048
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	101,880	150,668	184,483	+ 33,815	+ 82,603
J. Materials for paper making ...	38,373	52,910	72,692	+ 19,782	+ 34,319
K. Miscellaneous	115,195	153,242	173,954	+ 20,712	+ 58,759
Total, Class II. ... £	2,937,693	3,086,755	3,899,062	+ 812,307	+ 961,369
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,185,654	2,877,198	3,514,565	+ 637,367	+ 1,328,911
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	545,478	784,611	778,205	— 6,406	+ 232,727
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	390,029	413,097	512,542	+ 99,445	+ 122,513
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire) ...	93,249	121,933	167,002	+ 45,069	+ 73,753
E. Machinery	1,829,769	2,119,842	2,430,177	+ 310,335	+ 600,408
F. Ships (new)	239,567	225,886	569,141	+ 343,255	+ 329,574
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	101,273	104,094	92,974	— 11,120	— 8,299
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	7,114,628	7,590,383	9,086,557	+ 1,496,174	+ 1,971,929
2. Wool	2,521,759	2,680,902	3,191,731	+ 510,829	+ 669,972
3. Other materials	1,058,836	1,189,868	1,344,038	+ 154,170	+ 285,202
I. Apparel	520,464	543,254	661,953	+ 118,699	+ 141,489
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	897,567	1,068,046	1,193,376	+ 125,330	+ 295,809
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including boots and shoes, and gloves)	373,471	457,298	566,914	+ 109,616	+ 193,443
L. Earthenware and glass	254,330	278,828	316,568	+ 37,740	+ 62,238
M. Paper...	148,732	156,953	197,496	+ 40,543	+ 48,764
N. Miscellaneous	1,769,096	2,069,668	2,489,564	+ 419,896	+ 720,468
Total, Class III. ... £	20,043,902	22,681,861	27,112,803	+ 4,430,942	+ 7,068,901
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	362,642	381,818	548,797	+ 166,979	+ 186,155
Total value of Exports of British produce ... £	24,783,582	27,821,051	33,442,962	+ 5,621,911	+ 8,659,380

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.

Total value	£ 5,293,714	£ 5,773,478	£ 6,059,325	£ + 285,847	£ + 765,611

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1906.

Comparing the values of the exports of the principal articles of British produce and manufacture in July, 1906, with those of July, 1905, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

Increases.

			£
I.	C.	Herrings	152,559
II.	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	639,481
III.	A.	Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	637,367
	B.	Tin, unwrought	60,175
	E.	Machinery, not steam engines or electrical ...	326,457
	F.	Ships, new	343,255
	H1.	Cotton yarn	195,325
		„ piece-goods...	1,140,714
		„ lace and patent net	50,920
	H2.	Worsted yarn	150,592
		Yarn, alpaca and mohair	58,330
		Woollen tissues	198,100
		Worsted tissues	78,214
	H3.	Jute piece-goods	72,921
	I.	Apparel	88,071
	J.	Painters' colours and materials	51,399
	K.	Leather, unwrought	51,384
	N.	Railway trucks, &c., not of iron...	79,606
IV.		Horses	116,648

Decreases.

			£
III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought	156,743
	N.	Arms, ammunition, and military stores other than small fire arms and gunpowder ...	59,394

The following instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, or *vice versa*, may be noted, viz. :—

			Increase.	Decrease.
I.	C.	Hops	23 cwts. ...	£2,244
	D.	Tobacco and snuff	£1,795... ...	94,725 lbs.
II.	C.	Metallic ores other than iron...	£6,308... ...	1 ton.
III.	H2.	Wool, flannels	£1,266... ...	25,500 yds.
	H3.	Linen piece goods	£7,709... ...	995,200 „
	J.	Sulphate of copper	£4,852... ...	87 tons.
		Manure, chemical	2,446 tons ...	£6,077

IV.—TRADE DURING THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1906.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** from foreign countries and British possessions during the seven months ended 31st July last, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years :—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1906.

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.*

	Seven months ended 31st July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1906 as compared with 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1906 as compared with 1904.
	1904.	1905.	1906.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	37,961,829	39,084,016	39,708,413	+ 624,397	+ 1,746,584
B. Meat, including animals for food	28,116,814	28,018,907	30,790,748	+ 2,771,841	+ 2,673,934
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable...	36,440,931	34,529,252	39,362,975	+ 4,833,723	+ 2,922,044
2. Dutiable	24,378,181	25,047,463	23,748,905	— 1,298,558	— 629,276
D. Tobacco	2,230,669	2,038,589	2,333,682	+ 295,093	+ 103,013
Total, Class I. ... £	129,128,424	128,718,227	135,944,723	+ 7,226,496	+ 6,816,299
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	1,890	12,992	25,578	+ 12,586	+ 23,688
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	2,714,655	3,140,282	4,072,757	+ 932,475	+ 1,358,102
C. Other metallic ores...	3,907,617	4,424,133	5,052,194	+ 628,061	+ 1,144,577
D. Wood and timber	11,930,578	11,123,140	12,640,494	+ 1,517,354	+ 709,916
E. Cotton	27,345,325	27,883,859	29,747,442	+ 1,863,583	+ 2,402,117
F. Wool	16,143,292	18,490,949	22,225,678	+ 3,734,729	+ 6,082,386
G. Other textile materials	7,968,485	8,085,877	8,833,844	+ 747,967	+ 865,359
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	15,236,202	13,574,308	14,889,813	+ 1,315,505	— 346,389
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	3,801,744	4,293,430	6,169,901	+ 1,776,471	+ 2,368,157
J. Materials for paper making ..	1,925,762	2,125,161	2,198,138	+ 72,977	+ 272,376
K. Miscellaneous	12,170,281	12,745,522	14,096,769	+ 1,351,247	+ 1,926,488
Total, Class II. ... £	103,145,831	105,999,653	119,952,608	+13,952,955	+16,806,777
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,808,760	4,629,551	5,384,618	+ 755,067	+ 575,858
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	11,838,310	11,829,358	15,785,949	+ 3,956,591	+ 3,947,639
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	2,208,888	1,976,940	2,095,601	+ 118,661	— 113,287
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire) ...	454,930	569,436	667,914	+ 98,478	+ 212,984
E. Machinery	2,609,115	2,824,891	3,081,543	+ 256,652	+ 472,428
F. Ships (new)	11,392	11,479	15,550	+ 4,071	+ 4,158
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	1,262,033	1,128,244	1,211,990	+ 83,746	— 50,043
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton...	3,897,219	4,425,182	5,646,224	+ 1,221,042	+ 1,749,005
2. Wool	6,720,185	7,462,723	7,521,407	+ 58,684	+ 801,222
3. Other materials	11,548,917	11,524,109	12,142,929	+ 618,820	+ 594,012
I. Apparel	1,968,387	2,260,542	2,221,116	— 39,426	+ 252,729
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	5,563,953	5,718,516	5,898,693	+ 180,177	+ 334,740
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including boots and shoes, and gloves)	6,535,813	6,174,001	7,386,422	+ 1,212,421	+ 850,609
L. Earthenware and glass	2,533,120	2,335,104	2,444,343	+ 109,239	— 88,777
M. Paper	2,829,125	2,899,067	3,342,980	+ 443,913	+ 513,855
N. Miscellaneous	14,531,333	16,026,959	16,943,267	+ 916,308	+ 2,411,934
Total, Class III. ... £	79,321,480	81,796,102	91,790,546	+ 9,994,444	+12,469,066
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	1,297,656	1,333,417	1,458,889	+ 125,472	+ 161,233
Total ... .. £	312,893,391	317,847,399	349,146,766	+ 31,299,367	+ 36,253,375

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce, also of foreign and colonial produce, during the first seven months of 1906, as compared with 1905 and 1904, is as shown in the following table:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1906.

Exports of British Produce.*

	Seven months ended 31st July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1906 as compared with 1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1906 as compared with 1904.
	1904.	1905.	1906.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	894,929	1,554,771	1,448,195	— 106,576	+ 553,266
B. Meat, including animals for food.	377,310	429,121	686,003	+ 256,882	+ 308,693
C. Other food and drink	6,577,778	6,870,121	7,863,306	+ 993,185	+ 1,285,528
D. Tobacco	427,155	551,172	600,484	+ 49,312	+ 173,329
Total, Class I. ... £	8,277,172	9,405,185	10,597,988	+ 1,192,803	+ 2,320,816
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	15,673,590	14,899,220	17,875,274	+ 2,976,054	+ 2,201,684
B. Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel ...	275,736	282,170	315,216	+ 33,046	+ 39,480
C. Other metallic ores...	79,361	72,944	90,650	+ 17,706	+ 11,289
D. Wood and timber	28,827	46,303	51,663	+ 5,360	+ 22,836
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	980,967	1,294,382	1,593,570	+ 299,188	+ 612,603
G. Other textile materials	104,376	103,923	109,312	+ 5,389	+ 4,936
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums...	1,652,545	1,449,009	1,553,505	+ 104,496	— 99,040
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	831,311	1,054,514	1,382,708	+ 328,194	+ 551,397
J. Materials for paper making ...	250,000	314,846	399,792	+ 84,946	+ 149,792
K. Miscellaneous	960,818	1,083,668	1,150,719	+ 67,051	+ 189,901
Total, Class II. ... £	20,837,531	20,600,979	24,522,409	+ 3,921,430	+ 3,684,878
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	16,154,705	17,843,803	21,932,681	+ 4,088,878	+ 5,777,976
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	3,901,548	4,649,627	5,441,023	+ 791,396	+ 1,539,475
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	2,759,127	2,864,659	3,342,083	+ 477,424	+ 582,956
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and telegraph and telephone wire) ...	954,606	1,169,658	1,228,100	+ 58,442	+ 273,494
E. Machinery	12,131,582	13,119,858	15,181,396	+ 2,061,538	+ 3,049,814
F. Ships (new)	2,565,623	2,381,459	6,380,333	+ 3,998,874	+ 3,814,710
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	706,785	652,902	700,781	+ 47,879	— 6,004
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton...	46,413,150	52,052,329	57,648,105	+ 5,595,776	+ 11,234,955
2. Wool	15,135,340	16,942,294	18,997,005	+ 2,054,711	+ 3,861,665
3. Other materials	7,200,533	7,405,782	8,279,532	+ 873,750	+ 1,078,999
I. Apparel	3,294,301	3,270,412	3,886,777	+ 616,365	+ 592,476
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	8,250,942	8,654,024	9,220,270	+ 566,246	+ 969,328
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including boots and shoes and gloves)	2,519,616	3,002,619	3,434,173	+ 431,554	+ 914,557
L. Earthenware and glass	1,766,843	1,803,485	2,046,932	+ 243,447	+ 280,089
M. Paper...	1,100,950	1,115,922	1,184,829	+ 68,907	+ 83,879
N. Miscellaneous	12,704,610	14,033,695	16,922,913	+ 2,889,218	+ 4,218,303
Total, Class III. ... £	137,560,261	150,962,528	175,826,933	+ 24,864,405	+ 38,266,672
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	2,225,285	2,558,580	3,089,148	+ 530,568	+ 863,863
Total value ... ... £	168,900,249	183,527,272	214,036,478	+ 30,509,206	+ 45,136,229

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.

Total value	£ 42,356,719	£ 45,827,771	£ 50,478,207	£ + 4,650,436	£ + 8,121,488

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1906.

V.—SHIPPING IN JULY, 1906.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the month ended 31st July, 1906, amounted to 4,035,662 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 4,657,975 tons, as against 3,830,141 tons entered and 4,251,952 tons cleared in the month of July 1905. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during July, 1906, amounted to 2,842,885 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,747,562 tons, as against 2,840,653 tons entered, and 2,789,456 tons cleared in July, 1905.

VI.—SEVEN MONTHS' SHIPPING (JANUARY-JULY).

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the seven months ended 31st July, 1906, amounted to 23,791,123 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 30,959,191 tons, as against 22,642,416 tons entered and 28,246,325 tons cleared during the corresponding period of 1905. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during the seven months ended 31st July, 1906, amounted to 18,985,967 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 18,731,259 tons, as against 18,742,683 tons entered and 18,523,600 tons cleared during the corresponding period of 1905.

PEAT IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS SUITABILITY FOR BRIQUETTING PURPOSES.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a despatch from the Governor of the Falkland Islands, forwarding the following summary of a report by the Director of the Imperial Institute on samples of peat obtained in that colony :—

In February, 1905, the Governor of the Falkland Islands drew the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the extensive peat deposits in the Colony, and suggested that it might be possible to develop these resources with the view of supplying the demand for fuel in the southern portion of the mainland of South America.

As a result of this communication three representative samples of Falklands peat were forwarded to the Imperial Institute, in order that their composition and calorific value could be determined and their suitability for technical use ascertained.

The samples were taken from depths between one and nine feet. On examination by the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute they yielded the following results :—

Sample No. 1, about 10 lbs. of " brown mossy peat, the first sod obtained after removing the top sod."

The material consisted of the dried and partially decayed remains of the moss from which the peat is formed. It was very loosely compacted and could be readily disintegrated. The peat was of a kind chiefly utilised as litter for stable use in place of

Peat in the Falkland Islands and its suitability for Briquetting Purposes.

straw. In Europe there has been a constantly increasing demand for this material, which on account of its absorbent and antiseptic properties forms a cleaner litter, and, when spent, is a more valuable manure than straw litter.

Sample No. 2, about half a hundred-weight of "black peat one to two years old obtained at a depth of from two to four feet."

The material consisted of blocks of peat which were black and dull, and contained little plant remains still showing structure. It contained a quantity of the soil in which the moss had grown, as was shown by the higher percentage of ash, and would be described as "mud peat."

Sample No. 3, about 20 lbs. of "black peat obtained at a depth of nine feet."

This peat contained more plant remains still showing signs of structure than Sample No. 2, indicating possibly its derivation from a drier locality in which decay had not been so rapid.

Chemical Results.

	I. Per cent.	II. Per cent.	III Per cent.
Ash	2·71	6·52	2·72
Moisture (at 100·6) ...	11·13	31·29	37·23
Volatile matter	57·26	35·39	39·17
Fixed carbon	28·90	26·80	20·88
	100·00	100·00	100·00
	Calories.	Calories.	Calories.
Calorific value	4,728	4,241	4,033

(1 Calorie is the amount of heat required to raise 1 gram of water from 0° to 1° C.)

The ash was analysed, but the percentages of potash, lime and phosphoric acid were too low to make the ash of value as a fertiliser.

The conclusion arrived at in the report was that, compared with peat from other sources, No. 3 sample might be said to be of the best quality, whilst No. 2 was of average quality. It was added that the calorific value of samples Nos. 2 and 3, which were suitable for fuel, would be increased by briquetting, and that, from the results obtained, it seemed likely that Falkland Island peat would prove to be quite satisfactory for carrying out the process.

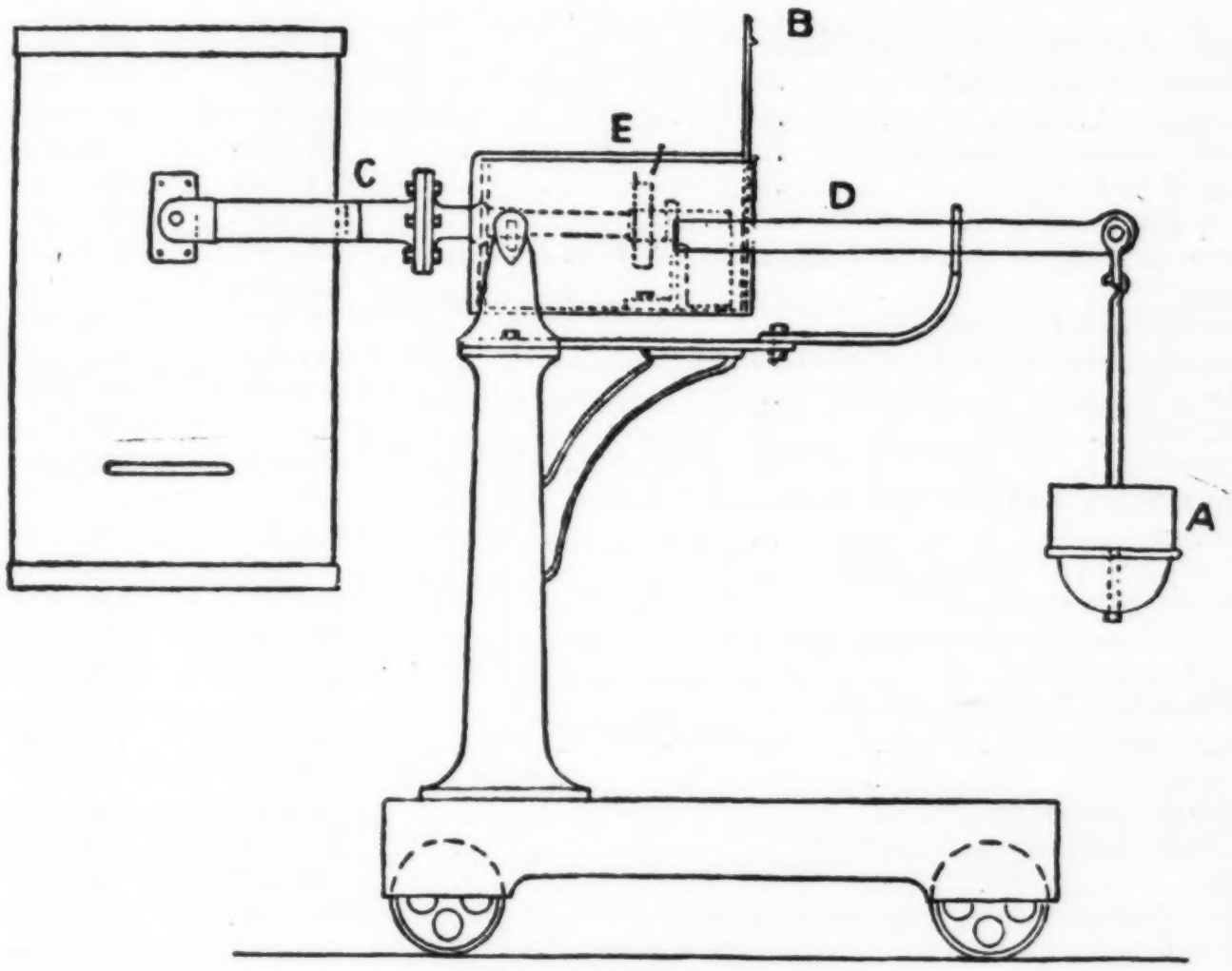
The Government of the Falkland Islands will be willing to consider applications for a peat monopoly for a term of years, for the purpose of converting the Government reserves of peat into briquettes or other patent fuel.

An account of the methods of utilising peat for fuel purposes, which could be referred to in connection with the proposal to work the deposits in the Falkland Islands. will be found in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Vol. III., 1905, p. 166.

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 35) giving the result of the examination and testing of a certain pattern of weighing instrument for use in trade, which has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904 :—

(No. 35)



ONE-SIXTEENTH FULL SIZE.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a Class III. weighing instrument known as Lyon's coal and coke weighing and registering machine, arranged to weigh definite loads of 56 lbs., of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a certificate that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

IMPORT TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following particulars of the import trade of New Zealand during the years 1904 and 1905, showing the values of some of the principal articles imported, are taken from the "New Zealand Trade Review":—

——	1904.	1905.
	£	£
Articles of food (chiefly sugar, molasses, and fruit) ...	1,010,000	1,016,000
Beer, spirits, and wine	346,000	324,000
Tea	238,000	226,000
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals	449,000	408,000
Oils and oilman's stores	355,000	353,000
Tobacco	169,000	185,000
Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	88,000	96,000
Apparel and slops	611,000	621,000
Boots and shoes	256,000	282,000
Cotton and linen manufactures	639,000	600,000
Drapery	557,000	558,000
Floorcloth and oilcloth	97,000	88,000
Haberdashery, hosiery, hats and caps	345,000	344,000
Silks	140,000	120,000
Woollens	416,000	407,000
Hardware	289,000	267,000
Ironmongery and iron and steel	849,000	815,000
Machinery	817,000	697.000
Silver plate and plated ware	73,000	72,000
Tools and implements	166,000	166 000
Bags and sacks (woolpacks, &c.)	168,000	179,000
Bicycles, tricycles, &c.	170,000	191,000
Earthenware and chinaware	114,000	102,000
Fancy goods	150,000	152,000
Glassware	107,000	94,000
Musical instruments	131,000	126,000
Leather, saddlery and harness	131,000	139,000
Paint	90,000	82,000
Paper (hanging, printing, writing, &c.)	235,000	236,000
Stationery and books	350,000	347,000
Rails and railway material	325,000	200,000
Cement	68,000	70,000
Coal and coke	143,000	160,000
Manures (bone dust, &c.)	148,000	174,000
Timber	161,000	133,000
Other articles of merchandise	2,327,000	2,247,000
Total merchandise	12,728,000	12,277,000
Specie	392,000	348,000
Parcels post	166,000	188,000
Returned New Zealand products	6,000	16,000
Grand total imports	13,292,000	12,829,000

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Prohibition of Importation of Second-hand Clothing.

With reference to the notices published in the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 28th June and 19th July last, with regard to the importation of second-hand clothing into South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, a copy of a despatch from the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, stating that under the powers conferred by Article IX. of the South African Customs Union Convention, a provision has been made under Section 16 of the "Customs Union and Tariff Ordinance" of Southern Rhodesia, whereby the importation of such clothing into that Colony is prohibited.

SEYCHELLES.

Export Duty on Guano and Phosphates.

The Board of Trade have received from the Governor of Seychelles a copy of "The Guano and Phosphates Export Duty Ordinance, 1906" (No. 8 of 1906), which was passed on 29th June, 1906.

The present Ordinance repeals the Ordinance No. 15 of 1898, which imposed an export duty of 1 rupee per ton on guano, and at the same time provides for the imposition of a duty of 1 rupee per ton, or part of a ton, upon all guano, coral saturated with guano (known as "platin"), and all phosphate rock exported from the colony of Seychelles.

Such duty is to be paid to the Treasurer and Collector of Customs, and no vessel containing any of the above-mentioned substances shall receive a clearance until such duty has been paid.

NETHERLANDS.

Tariff Classification.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 28th July contains a Decision of the Dutch Minister of Finance, according to which *marble pedestals for statues, &c.*, are to be classified with "furniture" for tariff purposes, and are, consequently, to pay duty at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad val.*

FRANCE.

Forthcoming Reduction of "Refining Tax" on Sugared Products.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 173 of the "Journal" for the 26th April last, announcing the forthcoming reduction of the French "refining tax" on sugar from 2 frs. to 1 fr. per 100 kilogs. of refined sugar, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a corresponding reduction will be made in the rates of the "refining tax" appli-

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

cable to *sugared products*. From the 1st September next, therefore, the "refining tax," which is levied on imported sugar and sugared products as well as on those of home production, will be leviable at the following rates :—

		Frs.	cts.
Refined sugar and other sugars assimilated thereto	100 kilogs.	1	00
Sugar candy	,,	1	07
Molasses, other than for distillation, of a saccharine richness of—			
50 per cent. or less	,,	0	60
More than 50 per cent.	,,	1	00
Syrups, bonbons, and candied fruits ...	,,	1	00
Preserves (*confitures*) and sweet biscuits ...	,,	0	50
Sweetened condensed milk ...	,,	0	50
	or		
	,,	1	00
	(according to the proportion of sugar.)		
Chocolate containing 55 per cent. of cocoa	,,	0	57

SPAIN.

Translation of New Customs Tariff.

With reference to the translation of the new Customs Tariff of Spain which has recently been issued as a Parliamentary Paper [*Cd.* 3,066], it is to be noted that the *official* edition of the Royal Decree of the 23rd June, modifying the tariff as originally promulgated, has now been received at the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, and differs in some respects from the Decree as published in the *Gaceta de Madrid*, upon which the translation contained in the Return was based.

The following statement shows the modifications which have to be made in the Return in accordance with the revised particulars contained in the official edition of the Decree; together with a few other corrections which have been discovered since the publication of the Return :—

Page.	Tariff No.	Nature of correction to be made.
6	—	The footnote ** (to No. 60) should read—Tare allowance : cases, **10** (*not* 20) per cent. &c., &c.
14	170	Delete the words "*sheets, balls, shot*" in the second column.
16	205 & 206	The unit on which the duties are levied under these Nos. is the **kilogramme** (*not* 100 kilogs.). The English equivalents of the new rates are, therefore—No. 205, 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.; No. 206, 18*s.* 3½*d.* per cwt.
16	213	Insert the letter *g* in the fifth column indicating that the duty is levied on the *gross* weight of the goods.
16	—	The footnote ¶ (to No. 226) should read—"The importation of all kinds of **matches** (*not* phosphorus) &c., &c."
31	528	For the words "*greater than* 1 *cm.*" in the second column, substitute the words "1 *cm. or more.*"
32	550 & 565	Insert the letter *g* in the fifth column indicating that the duties are levied on the *gross* weight of the goods.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—ETHIOPIA.

New Commercial Treaty.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a despatch from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, reporting that a Treaty of Commerce between Italy and Ethiopia was signed at Adiz Abeba on the 21st July.

It is understood that the Treaty is similar to those which Ethiopia has recently concluded with Austria-Hungary* and with Germany†; and that it contains a provision establishing a single tariff for the whole of Ethiopia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Commercial Treaty with Switzerland Ratified.

With reference to the notice which appeared at pp. 75-6 of the "Journal" for the 12th July on the subject of the Austro-Swiss Commercial Treaty, it is to be noted that the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty took place at Vienna on the 30th July.

The modifications in the Austro-Hungarian Tariff consequent on this Treaty, which were given in the "*Interim* Statement" relating to the Austro-Hungarian Tariff [Cd. 2,917] as only provisional, may now, accordingly, be regarded as final.

ROUMANIA.

Import Duties under the Commercial Convention between Roumania and Turkey.

In virtue of the Commercial Convention of 1901 between Roumania and Turkey, the Roumanian import duties on certain articles are fixed for the term of the Convention, *i.e.*, until the 1st/14th July, 1907. The following statement shows the articles affected and the duties leviable thereon under this Convention, so far as these duties are lower than those fixed by the new Roumanian Tariff.‡ The rates shown in the statement are applicable to articles imported from the United Kingdom, in virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause in the Anglo-Roumanian Treaty:—

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* *See* the "Board of Trade Journal" for 2nd November, 1905 (p. 220).

† *See* the "Board of Trade Journal" for 3rd May, 1906 (p. 219) and for 7th June, 1906 (p. 480).

‡ A translation of this Tariff has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. [*Cd.* 2,828. Price 7d.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ROUMANIA—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty. Under the Roumanian Tariff.	Under the Convention between Roumania and Turkey.
		Lei b.	Lei b.
38	Salted fish called *Tziris* and salted mackerel called *Scoumbria*	*Per* 100 *kilogs.* 20 00	*Per* 100 *kilogs.* 4 00
39	Salted fish called *Lakerda*	30 00	4 00
40	Sardines in kegs and in brine, called *palamides, hamsi, coliarudia, stavridia* and *sardélia*	12 00	8 00
41	Cuttlefish and cornets (*murekkeb, balighi, caracatiza*)	30 00	10 00
41	Oysters, fresh	30 00	6 00
42	Mussels and other shell fish	10 00	1 00
53	Fish greases	6 00	5 00
106 107	Oriental carpets of pure wool (warp of cotton or other textile material) by the length or by the piece, as also carpets of Karamanie, called *Djidjime* and *Héibés*	120 00* 200 00†	60 00
121	Fezzes, with or without tassels... ...	800 00	400 00
193	Vegetable glue in powder (*tchirich*) ...	20 00	10 00
194	Vegetables, fresh...	20 00	8 00
198	Vegetables simply dried (*bamias* and aubergines)	22 00	10 00
209	Yellow seeds and other dye stuffs ...	1 00	Free.
210	Valonia-nuts and gall nuts	1 00	Free
212	Soapwort (*Tchoughen*)	15 00	1 50
„	Peel : Orange, lemon, and bitter orange.	15 00	10 00
216	Aniseed	15 00	5 00
222	Olive oil in barrels or skins	10 00	5 00
„	Tahin	10 00	6 00
234	Fresh fruit of all kinds	Various	7 50
235	Oranges, lemons, bitter oranges, and pomegranates	5 00	2 00
236	Cedrats	12 00	2 00
237	Apricots, dried	20 00	7 00
238	Raisins, called "*Razaki*" and "*Sultanine*"	20 00	4 00
„	Figs, in boxes	20 00	4 00
„	Almonds, shelled	20 00	12 00
„	Pistachio nuts, hulled or not, and pine kernels (*Tchambeyaz*)	20 00	12 00
239	Raisins, common black, called *Tireh* ...	12 00	1 50
„	Dates in boxes, hempen bags or rush bales, called *Zembils*, above 15 kilogs.	12 00	10 00
„	Almonds in the shell	12 00	8 00
240	Figs, strung	3 00	1 50
241	Hazel-nuts...	10 00	7 00
244	Red pepper	20 00	10 00
246	Olives, salted or in brine, in barrels or baskets	4 00	1 50
248	Capers, salted or in brine, in kegs ...	35 00	10 00

* Weighing more than 3 kilogs. per square metre.
† Weighing 3 kilogs. or less „ „

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ROUMANIA—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty. Under the Roumanian Tariff.	Rate of Duty. Under the Convention between Roumania and Turkey.
		Lei b. *Per* 100 *kilogs.*	Lei b. *Per* 100 *kilogs.*
261	Halva and rahat locoum...	80 00	15 00
262	Dried apricot pulp, called *pestill* ...	25 00	6 00
293	Round boxes of common white wood, such as halva boxes	150 00	Free
470	Opium	500 00	300 00
473	Gum mastic	35 00	30 00
485	Granite stones for paving, building, kerbing, and other purposes	0 70	0 40
583	Copper, brass, bronze, crude, of all kinds, also scrap and waste of these metals	0 50	Free
828	Henna	150 00	5 00

Requirements as to Certificates of Origin.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 231 of last week's "Journal," relating to the requirement of Certificates of Origin for certain articles imported into Roumania, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Foreign Office, the text of the Roumanian notification requiring these documents, from which it appears that the articles in respect of which they have to be presented are as follows:—

Fish dried, salted or in brine, such as might be the produce of Greek fisheries (*tziri, humsiéle, caliandia, stavridia*); sardines, pressed or in brine, red mullet; fruits, such as carobs, figs, currants and raisins of all kinds; citrons, cedrats, oranges, pomegranates, dates, pistachio nuts; olives, salted or in brine; *rahat*; colophony, common soap, and olive oil.

The above-mentioned goods must be certified as being neither of Greek origin nor the produce of Greece nationalised in another country; and further, as not having been withdrawn from a warehouse containing similar goods of Greek production. The certificates must state—

(*a*) Name and address of the sender, and of the consignee of the merchandise;

(*b*) Nature and quantity of the merchandise;

(*c*) Weight of the parcels, and the marks and numbers which they bear;

(*d*) Whether sent by land or sea, and in the latter case, the name of the ship;

(*e*) Date of issue of the certificate.

The certificates may be issued by the chief of the Customs at

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ROUMANIA—*continued.*

the place of exportation, or by a magistrate, or by a Roumanian Consul or Consular Agent residing thereat.

In cases of transhipment *en route*, Certificates of Origin or Bills of Lading must receive the *visa* of the Roumanian Consulate, indicating the reason of such transhipment; or a separate certificate must be obtained from the Roumanian Consulate, establishing the fact of transhipment and the reasons therefor.

No formalities are required in the case of goods which left their country of origin before the 14th/27th July.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Insufficiency of Protest.

Where in a protest an importer specifically designates a provision in a paragraph of the Tariff which contains more than one distinct provision, as the law under which he claims the right to enter his merchandise, he is restricted to this provision, and relief cannot be granted under another distinct and separate clause of the same paragraph.

Act Prohibiting the Importation of Falsely Marked Articles of Gold or Silver.

A recent Act of the United States Congress, which was approved on 13th June last, and is to come into force on 13th June, 1907, prohibits the importation, exportation, or carriage of articles of merchandise made of gold or silver or their alloys, having stamped, branded, engraved, or printed thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which these articles are encased or enclosed, any mark or word indicating that the gold or silver or alloy is of a greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness or quality of such gold, silver, or alloy, according to the standards and subject to the qualifications set forth in Sections 2 and 3 of the Act.

Section 4 of the Act provides that in the case of articles of merchandise made in whole or in part of an inferior metal, having deposited or plated thereon or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto a plating, covering, or sheet composed of gold or silver, or of an alloy of either of said metals, and known in the market as rolled gold plate, gold plate, gold filled silver plate or gold or silver electroplate, or by any similar designation, no such article, nor any tag, &c., attached thereto, nor any box, &c., in which such article is enclosed, shall be stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted with any word or mark usually employed to indicate the fineness of gold, unless such word or mark be accompanied by other words plainly indicating that such article or part thereof is made of rolled

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

gold plate, gold plate, or gold electroplate, or is gold filled, as the case may be, and no such article, nor any tag, &c., attached thereto, nor any box, &c., in which such article is enclosed, shall be stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted with the word "sterling," or the word "coin," either alone or in conjunction with other words or marks.

A copy of this Act may be seen by persons interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

New Collection District.

A recent Act of the United States Congress establishes an additional collection district in the State of Texas, to be known as the District of Sabine, with Port Arthur as the port of entry. Sabine Pass is constituted a sub-port of entry and delivery, with the "immediate transportation" privilege under section 7 of the Act of 10th June, 1880.

Withdrawal of Merchandise from Bonded Warehouse.

In construing the provision in section 20 of the Customs Administrative Act of 1890, as amended by the Act of 15th December, 1902, permitting merchandise in bonded warehouse to be "withdrawn for consumption on payment of the duties to which it may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal," it is held that, where duties are paid upon merchandise and the permits issued for its removal have been delivered to the storekeeper, the merchandise is "withdrawn for consumption" and is subject to duties as of that time, regardless of whether it continued in the warehouse in the manual custody of the Government.

Customs Decisions.

The following is the substance of some Decisions affecting the application of the United States Customs Tariff, which have recently been issued by the Treasury Department at Washington:—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
		Dols. Cts.
Bagging of jute or hemp, which falls within the conditions of paragraph 344 as to count of threads per sq. inch and weight per sq. yard (not exceeding 16 threads to the sq. inch, and weighing not less than 15 ozs. per sq. yard), ordinarily used for bagging "Sea Island" cotton, dutiable as bagging "suitable for covering cotton"	344	Sq. yd. 0 $00\frac{6}{10}$

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty..
Back and side combs composed of celluloid, made to imitate horn or tortoiseshell, the top of each decorated by a row of imitation jet ornaments of various sizes and shapes, the faceted surfaces whereof have been ground and polished. pyroxylin (celluloid) being the component material of chief value, dutiable as articles of pyroxylin	17	Dols. cts. Lb. 0 65 and 25 % *ad val.*
Household furniture, the frames of which are wood and upholstered with silk, imported in a completed condition and ready for use as articles of household utility, wood being the component material of chief value	208	35 % „
India-rubber automobile tire treads.—India-rubber submitted to a process of vulcanisation, the resultant product thereof known as soft india-rubber	449	30 % „
Bromo-fluorescic acid, dutiable as a coal-tar colour or dye	15	30 % „
Paraffin, manufactured in Canada from crude oil produced in the United States	633	Free.
Hexamethylen tetramin	68	25 % *ad val.*
Floral waters, known as orange-flower water and rose water; as a non-enumerated manufactured article	Sec. 6	20 % „
Forged steel bars, dutiable as steel bars, not as "forgings of steel not specially provided for" ...	135	Various rates according to value per lb.
Marrons in syrup, consisting of chestnuts boiled, preserved in syrup, and flavoured with vanilla, dutiable as "comfits"	263	Lb. 0 01 and 35 % *ad val.*

Sealskin coat taken out of United States by American traveller—Effect of alterations.—A sealskin coat taken abroad by an American traveller and so altered while abroad as to make it practically a new garment, cannot be returned by the traveller to the United States free of duty as "wearing apparel taken out of the United States" under the provisions of paragraph 697 of the Tariff.

Artificial horsehair is similar to horsehair in the particulars specified in the similitude clause of section 7 of the Tariff, but horsehair being on the free list, the similitude clause cannot be applied. It is dutiable therefore as a non-enumerated manufactured article at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* under the provisions of section 6.

Sawn lumber—"Board measure."—The standard unit for the measurement of lumber is 1 foot board measure: the dimension thereof is 12 by 12 inches surface measurement and 1 inch in thickness. In ascertaining the quantity of lumber this unit is to be applied, *addition or subtraction being made proportionately as the lumber is over or under 1 inch in thickness.*

[This reverses a previous decision reported at p. 27 of the "Journal" for the 5th April, 1906.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CUBA.

Increase of Duty on Starch—Reduction of Duty on Glucose.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the import duty on starch in Cuba has been raised from 1 dol. 82 cents to 3 dols. per 100 kilogs.; and the duty on glucose reduced from 1 dol. 82 cents to 1 dol. 40 cents per 100 kilogs., the same rate as for dextrine.

Duty-free Admission of Printing Paper.

The Cuban "Gaceta Oficial" for the 11th July contains the text of a Law providing that paper manufactured from wood pulp, on reels, in bales, boxes, or reams, not calendered, shall be free of duty if imported directly by newspaper and similar companies for use in printing their periodicals.

Tariff Classification of Paper made from Wood Pulp, and Bags thereof.

The "Gaceta" for the 22nd June contains a decision of the Cuban Treasury Department to the effect that wrapping paper manufactured from wood pulp is to be dutiable under No. 153 of the Tariff, as common wrapping paper, at the rate of 3·125 dols. per 100 kilogs. Bags made of such paper are dutiable under No. 153 at the above rate, with a surcharge of 30 per cent. if unprinted, or of 50 per cent. if printed.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA.

Orenburg-Tashkend Railway.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that by order of the Minister of Ways and Communication, dated the 15th/28th June, the Tashkend-Orenburg Railway,* consisting of the sections Krasnovodsk-Andijan-Merv-Kushk, Cherniaevo-Tashkend, and Gorchakoua-Margellan, is included in the list of Russian Railways coming under the international convention for the transit of goods by rail.

RUSSIA—FINLAND.

Notice as to Vessels approaching Helsingfors.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have received a telegram from H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. C. J. Cooke), stating that vessels are now forbidden to approach that port between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

* *See* "Board of Trade Journal" of the 12th April, pp. 75-6.

Shipping and Transport.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Regulations for Dhow Traffic with Zanzibar.

H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar (Mr. B. S. Cave) has forwarded a translation of revised regulations recently issued by the Government of German East Africa respecting the dhow traffic between that Protectorate and Zanzibar. These regulations will be imposed until the rat plague has been completely stamped out. The translation of them may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

GREECE.

Piraeus-Larissa Railway.

H.M. Legation at Athens reports that the Greek Chamber have passed the necessary legislation for permitting the immediate construction of the extension to the Turkish frontier of the Piræus-Larissa frontier railway.* Work on the Demirly-Larissa section has already begun. The line is designed to effect a junction with the Ottoman system, or pending that event, to reach a point near the frontier on the coast, whence a daily steamboat service with Salonica will be assured.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Consular Invoices; Fines for Irregularities.

The British Vice-Consul at Barranquilla (Mr. J. Gillies) calls the attention of shippers to the following fines imposed by the custom authorities at Colombian ports for irregularities in Consular invoices:—

When the description of the articles is deficient a fine of 25 per cent. upon the amount of the duties is imposed.

When, in the Consular invoice, the articles are specified in such a way as may imply an intention to defraud the customs—for example, if canvas shoes are mentioned instead of leather shoes (the latter class paying a higher duty), a fine equal to double the difference between the duty on the two articles is imposed.

When the weight of the different articles in the same package is not expressed and the customs are obliged to weigh them, there is a fine of 5 per cent. upon the amount of the duty.

If the Consular invoice and manifest are not presented to the customs within 24 hours after the arrival of the vessel bringing the goods the fine is 10 per cent. upon the amount of the duty.

When neither the customs nor the consignee receive a certified Consular invoice a fine equal to double the duty on the merchandise is imposed. (*Foreign Office, Annual Series*, 3,678.)

* See "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th April, 1904, p. 81.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CAPE COLONY.

Mining for Base Minerals: Proposed Amendment of Law.

The "Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette" of the 17th July, publishes the text of a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the prospecting and mining for base minerals on Crown Lands. It provides for the repeal of the Mineral Lands' Leasing Act, No. 9 of 1877, and of the amending Act No. 15 of 1883; but such repeal is not to affect anything done, or any right or privilege acquired, or any liability incurred in respect of such Acts.

The "Gazette" may be seen at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

TASMANIA.

Mineral Production in 1905.

The following statistics of the mineral production of Tasmania during the years 1904 and 1905 are taken from the report for 1905-6 of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce:—

—		Quantity.		Value.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
				£	£
Copper (blister)* ...	... Tons.	8,371	8,610	582,540	704,287
Tin and tin ore† ...	... „	2,316	3,891	266,121	362,670
Gold	Fine oz.	65,921	73,540	280,015	312,380
Silver lead ore ...	... Tons.	51,138	75.270	203,702	246,888
Copper and copper ore ...	„	316	1,500	16,056	52,939
Coal	„	61,109	51,993	51,942	44,194
Iron ore	„	6,840	6,300	2,975	2,600
Wolfram	„	15	32	1,147	2,371
Bismuth	Cwts.	6	70	15	800
Zinc ore	Tons.	1,931	—	1,982	—
Flux ore	„	9,869	—	4,697	—
Total value		—	—	1,411,192	1,729,129

* Value of gold contents deducted.
† Exported.

WEIHAIWEI.

Mining Development.

The report on Weihaiwei for the year 1905 states that fourteen prospecting licences were issued during the year. A Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 300,000 dols., has during the year been operating a 20-stamp mill with a capacity of 2,500 tons a month

at the Kin Tsu Ling Mine. The ore averages about 5½ dwt. per ton, 25 per cent. free milling. Concentrates are shipped to San Francisco for treatment. The company employs nine white men and 400 Chinese. The mine is at present in a stage of development, and the prospects are regarded as fairly encouraging. (*Colonial Office, Annual Series*, 487.)

GERMANY.

Imports of Duty-free Shipbuilding Materials.

A memorandum on the import trade of duty-free shipbuilding materials into Germany in the year 1905 has been drawn up by H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg (Sir W. Ward, C.V.O.), in which he quotes the following figures of imports of foreign shipbuilding materials into Germany :—

—	Volume.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
1901	1,054,978	513,600
1902	605,710	302,000
1903	621,746	342,000
1904	555,770	244,000
1905	733,032	307,500

Sir W. Ward remarks that foreign competition with German made materials and articles for the construction and equipment of sea-going vessels and river craft in Germany, although unhampered by protective duties (such materials and articles being exempt from duty—still so under the new tariff) is nevertheless to a considerable extent handicapped, not alone by the cost of transport of such foreign-made materials to Germany, but also by the low (*i.e.*, reduced) rates of freight enjoyed by the German made shipbuilding materials when transported from the manufacturing centres in the interior of Germany to the building yards established at the ports of Germany.

Nevertheless, the falling-off in volume and value of late years of the imports of such materials and articles has not been due to the advantages enjoyed by German manufacturers of such materials over those of Great Britain and other foreign countries in the shape of lower cost of freight, but to the rapid and extensive development during the past decade of the various branches of German industry which produce more especially the various iron and steel manufactures required in the construction and equipment of sea-going vessels.

Minerals, Metals, and Machinery.

FRANCE—MADAGASCAR.

Gold Industry.

According to the report of H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter), the total amount of gold exported from Madagascar decreased from 2,460 kilos. in 1904 to 2,301 kilos. in 1905, and the total produced from 2,641 kilos. in 1904 to 2,380 kilos. in 1905. The number of prospecting permits issued was 826 as against 1,003 in 1904, the number abandoned 418 against 361, and the number transformed into working permits (permis d'exploitation) 156 as against 116 in 1904. (*Foreign Office, Annual Series*, 3,671.)

ITALY—SICILY.

Sulphur Mining Industry.

H.M. Consul at Palermo (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill) has forwarded an abstract translation of the new Italian law constituting the sulphur mining industry of Sicily into a compulsory association of sulphur producers. New associations, whether national or foreign, for the exploitation of sulphur mines or industries in which sulphur is the principal factor, shall be free of taxation. The law came into force on the 1st August, and is to have effect for a period of twelve years. The translation may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Returns for April.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the monthly return issued by the Indian Government, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in each province in British India, and in the Native States, during April of each of the years 1904, 1905, and 1906.

The following is a summarised statement extracted from the above return, giving particulars for the month of April, 1904, 1905, and 1906:—

		Month of April.		
		1904.	1905.	1906.
BRITISH INDIA, BERAR, AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	42,487,006	54,609,730	56,140,850
Cotton woven goods produced:—				
Grey goods	„	10,073,717	10,639,157	10,795,496
	= Yards	43,730,427	45,043,302	47,267,498
Figured and coloured goods	Lbs.	1,678,592	1,789,716	1,625,903
Hosiery	„	33,773	29,695	39,090
Miscellaneous goods ...	„	136,798	158,777	40,796

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended the 4th August, 1906, were as follows:—

Wheat	30*s.*	9*d.*
Barley	22*s.*	1*d.*
Oats	19*s.*	3*d.*

For further particulars see p. 286.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Wheat Statistics.

The following table, giving statistics of wheat production, &c., of South Australia for the season 1905–6, is taken from a preliminary official return recently issued by the Government Statist:—

——	1904–5.	1905–6.
Area sown ... ... Acres	1,840,157	1,757,036
„ reaped... ... ... „	1,728,232	1,710.376
Produce ... ... Bushels	12,023,172	20,143,798
Average per acre sown ... ... „	6·53	11·46
„ „ reaped ... ... „	6·96	11·78
Wheat cut for hay—		
Area ... ... Acres	269,626	317,022
Produce... ... ... Tons	294,252	435,726
Average yield per acre ... ... „	1·09	1·37

WEIHAIWEI.

Prospects for Fruit-growing Industry.

The annual report for 1905 on the Colony of Weihaiwei gives the following particulars of the prospects for the fruit-growing industry there:—

"Mr. Gibbons, the expert fruit grower sent out from home, arrived at Weihaiwei at the beginning of last year after having paid a visit to the German Colony of Tsingtao and the Treaty Port of Chefoo. His visit to the latter place was of especial interest so far as fruit-growing is concerned, as it has been for many years a centre for fruit, and as the conditions of soil and climate there are almost the same as those of Weihaiwei. As a result of his experience during the year, and of a second visit to Chefoo, Mr. Gibbons has no doubt whatever that fruit culture at Weihaiwei, conducted on proper lines, should prove most successful. . . .

"What is required to make fruit-growing a success at Weihaiwei is the investment of capital in the enterprise. The inhabitants of this territory are small landholders, who require their land for ordinary crops, and have not been accustomed to devote much of

their ground to the culture of fruit. But if a company with sufficient capital were formed and a fairly large area of land purchased for growing fruit on proper lines, it seems pretty certain that a profitable export trade could be established to Shanghai and other ports. It is to be hoped that when the Government has demonstrated, by the experiments now being made with fruit trees of various kinds, that Weihaiwei is a favourable centre for growing fruit, private enterprise will be encouraged to establish a trade in fruit." (*Colonial Office, Annual Series*, 487.)

ECUADOR.

Coffee Export.

H.M. Consul at Guayaquil (Mr. A. Cartwright) reports under date 18th June:—"The coffee export of 1905 from Ecuador gave a total of 4,795,100 lbs.; the amount of home consumption is not known. The exports were chiefly to the neighbouring Republic of Chile, and prices ranged from 36*s*. to 43*s*. per 100 lbs. Spanish, cost and freight, &c., which I consider to have been higher than could have been obtained in any other market. California bought very little indeed of the 1905 crop, but is now eagerly enquiring after the new crop, which is about to commence. This promises to be a very good one, and should be in earlier than usual. Indeed, some supplies have already come to hand."

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 2nd August, 1906, was 27,893 (including 187 bales British West Indian and 590 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-one weeks ended the 2nd August was 2,230,181 (including 5,257 bales British West Indian and 4,228 bales British West African). As regards exports, the figures are, for the week ended the 2nd August, 1906, 2,406 bales, and for the thirty-one weeks, 227,760.

For further details see p. 286.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to Inland towns, and returned to ports during the month and seven months ended 31st July last, will be found on p. 285.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and seven months ending 31st July, 1906, will be found on pp. 287-8.

Miscellaneous.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

The following persons nominated by a local authority to the post of Inspector of Weights and Measures have passed the examination provided for by the 8th section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—J. A. Arnald, Reigate; J. J. Murphy, London County; F. Tolworthy, Norwich; H. Windsor, Norwich.

BRITISH INDIA.

Trade in Shellac, &c.

The following details regarding the export trade of British India in shellac, button-lac, stick and seed lac, are taken from the "Indian Trade Journal":—

"Lac is one of the articles of Indian production for which the demand has grown steadily in recent years, and has become marked in 1905-06 as a consequence of activity in the electrical and certain other industries. Like all destructible articles of relatively high specific value it is a subject of speculation; and this element in the trade is intensified by the facts that the article is of precarious supply, being in fact a forest produce of insect origin and so exposed to influences of weather.

"The foliowing statement collates the figures relating to shellac and button-lac, with those relating to stick and seed lac which belong strictly to the category of raw materials:—

	1903-04.		1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
Shellac	178,497	2,18,30,905	193,305	2,58,93,713	217,593	2,64,53,774
Button-lac ...	50,500	49,35,903	34,276	38,70,479	41,851	44,41,287
	228,997	2,67,66,808	227,581	2,97,64,192	259,444	3,08,95,061
Stick and seed lac	6,383	4,39,264	11,152	9,41,104	11,004	7,79,613

"The highest price for shellac in the year under report was Rs. 140-3-0 per cwt. in February, 1906, and the lowest Rs. 88-8-0 per cwt. in June, 1905. There appears to be among persons in the trade some misgiving as to whether the high level of recent prices has not induced reckless gathering with consequent danger to succeeding crops.

"In the past year the United States has assumed the first place as a buyer of lac from India, her total being now Rs. 149·52 lakhs as against Rs. 94·24 lakhs shipped to the United Kingdom, and Rs. 44 lakhs to Germany."

FRENCH COLONIES.

Trade in 1905.

The following statistics of the import and export trade of certain French Colonies are taken from the "Feuille de Renseignements," the official organ of the French Colonial Office:—

Miscellaneous.

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Indo-China	184,995,000	254,560,000	157,374,000	169,758,000
Madagascar	26,419,000	31,198,000	19,428,000	22,851,000
French India	5,638,000	6,356,000	30,530,000	27,186,000
Martinique	14,988,000	14,759,000	12,645,000	18,069,000
Senegal and Niger ...	1,867,000	5,335,000	29,921,000	24,564,000
Somali Coast	12,666,000	11,930,000	16,498,000	18,219,000
Guadeloupe	13,260,000	13,438,000	12,933,000	15,637,000
Reunion	19,306,000	18,185,000	13,583,000	9,706,000
New Caledonia	12,479,000	10,727,000	11,041,000	11,070,000
Ivory Coast	15,583,000	13,895,000	10,287,000	7,636,000
Dahomey	10,682,000	10,733,000	11,156,000	7,634,000
St. Pierre et Miquelon ...	6,231,000	5,440,000	7,660,000	7,119,000
French Establishments in Oceania	3,220,000	3,131,000	3,568,000	3,075,000

SPAIN.

Proposed measures for improving the Telegraph and Telephone Systems.

The "Gaceta de Madrid," of 30th June, contains copy of a Decree appointing a Commission to report on the adoption of various measures for improving the Spanish telegraph and telephone services, such as the establishment of a higher school of telegraphy; simplification of the telegraph regulations; development of the telephone systems; purchase of modern material; and acceleration of the delivery of telegrams, more especially those intended for the Press. The Commission is to report within three months from the above date, in order that the necessary reforms may be begun as soon as possible.

ITALY.

Automobile Industry.

The following particulars of the automobile industry of Italy are taken from a report by the French Consul-General at Leghorn (M. Joseph Arène) reproduced in the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" of 2nd August.

According to statistics issued on 15th May last there are 48 companies, with a total capital of 250,000,000 lire (about 10,000,000*l.*) engaged in the manufacture of automobiles in Italy; 15 of these companies, with a total capital of 100,000,000 lire (about 4,000,000*l.*) have been formed during the present year. In addition to these there are 19 companies, with a total capital of about 25,000,000 lire (about 1,000,000*l.*), employed in the manufacture of bodies for automobiles, and 24 companies, with a total capital of 23,000,000 lire (about 992,000*l.*), engaged in allied industries, *e.g.*, the manufacture of tyres, lamps, &c.

Miscellaneous.

SIAM.

Result of Contract for Ballast Waggons.

H.M. Consul at Bangkok (Mr. W. R. D. Beckett) has forwarded details of the various tenders received on the 12th June by the Royal Siamese Railway Department for the supply of 100 ballast waggons without brakes and 20 with brakes. Tenders were received from seven Belgian firms, seven British, three Austrian, three German, two Italian, one Dutch, one Japanese, and one American firm, the contract being awarded to a Belgian company at 113*l.* and 137*l.* 10*s.* respectively per waggon.

BRAZIL.

Export Trade.

The following particulars of the export trade of Brazil during the first quarters of 1905 and 1906, are extracted from the "Brazilian Review" of the 10th July :—

—		Quantity.		Value.	
		1st Quarter of 1905.	1st Quarter of 1906.	1st Quarter of 1905.	1st Quarter of 1906.
				£	£
Rubber	...kilos.	13,441,351	12.999,625	5,420,618	5,364,652
Coffee	...bags	2,237,759	2,112,775	4,482,932	4,296,102
Cotton	...kilos.	2,143,631	12,330,871	88,237	630,353
Hides and skins ...	... „	8,573,782	8,428,869	542,381	586,145
Cocoa	... „	4,780,712	6,859,634	214,304	361,308
Tobacco ...	... „	7,418,422	8,729,804	315,602	331,273
Herva-mate ...	... „	7,810,363	8,996,624	192,611	291,726
Sugar	... „	12,066,325	41,111,165	156,453	271,490
Carnauba wax ...	... „	915,601	1,276,591	89,154	195,598
Gold, bar ...	...grms.	1,211,520	933,273	131,249	101,091
Cotton seed ...	...kilos.	10,036,516	12,787,735	28,584	49,993
Manganese ...	...tons	53,948	27,850	79,906	41,311
Stones, precious	... —	—	—	17,523	37,116
Bran	...kilos.	5,605,190	5,997,735	31,936	27,658
Monazite sand ...	... „	312,808	1,132,800	6,876	26,045
Para nuts ...	...hect.	31,676	19,689	32,786	23,211
Wool	...kilos.	159,397	221,772	9,093	15,511
Castor seed ...	... „	1,518,401	1,020,438	13,362	13,976
Horsehair ...	... „	112,905	162,273	8,335	12,706
Flour manioc or cassava	„	702,696	1,024,930	10,645	12,516
Other articles ...	... —	—	—	132,748	110,730
Total merchandise ...	—	—	—	12,005,335	12,800,511
Specie ...	... —	—	—	754	6,827
Grand total	... —	—	—	12,006,089	12,807,338

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.—July, 1906.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported**, **Forwarded** from **Ports** to **Inland Towns**, and **Returned** to **Ports** during the Month and Seven Months ended 31st July, 1906, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1905.

	Month of July.		Seven Months ended 31st July.	
	1906.	*1905.*	1906.	*1905.*
	Imports.			
American	98,515	*156,019*	1,593,869	*2,032,409*
Brazilian	16,446	*7,386*	189,412	*39,712*
East Indian	17,174	*8,489*	103,626	*34,145*
Egyptian	13,037	*30,785*	269,553	*282,282*
Miscellaneous	10,731*	*8,032*	48,243†	*42,766*
Total	155,903	*210,711*	2,204,703	*2,431,314*
	Exports.			
American	16,049	*13,193*	121,065	*166,319*
Brazilian	637	—	10,739	*549*
East Indian	9,027	*1,623*	31,535	*8,769*
Egyptian	1,337	*6,618*	54,527	*60,877*
Miscellaneous	613	*731*	5,157	*2,764*
Total	27,663	*22,165*	223,023	*239,278*
	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.			
American	233,812	*236,981*	1,789,753	*1,824,291*
Brazilian	12,340	*7,260*	116,486	*28,098*
East Indian	4,199	*2,270*	40,799	*18,113*
Egyptian	13,644	*18,648*	204,852	*197,013*
Miscellaneous	7,441	*2,443*	53,367	*21,298*
Total	271,436	*267,602*	2,205,257	*2,088,813*
	Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports.			
American	77	*246*	554	*1,930*
Brazilian	—	—	—	—
East Indian	—	—	—	—
Egyptian	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	25	—
Total	77	*246*	579	*1,930*

* Including 538 bales British West Indian and 900 bales British West African.
† Including 5,257 bales British West Indian and 4,214 bales British West African.

Cotton Returns—*continued.*

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the Week and 31 Weeks ended 2nd August, 1906 :—

	Week ended 2nd August, 1906.	31 Weeks ended 2nd August, 1906.	Week ended 2nd August, 1906.	31 Weeks ended 2nd August, 1906.
	Imports. (Bales.)		Exports. (Bales.)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
American	14,557	1,610,603†	1,158	122,220
Brazilian	2,055	189,412†	132	10,739
East Indian	2,166	105,664†	646	32,232
Egyptian	5,422	275,820†	219	57,392
Miscellaneous	3,693*	48,682‡	251	5,177
Total	27,893	2,230,181	2,406	227,760

* Including 187 bales British West Indian, and 590 bales British West African.
† Corrected figures.
‡ Including 5,257 bales British West Indian, and 4,228 bales British West African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 4th August, 1906, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Week ended 4th August, 1906...	30	9	22	1	19	3
Corresponding week in—						
1899	24	8	22	6	17	9
1900	28	7	23	7	19	8
1901	27	7	22	1	19	4
1902	31	7	24	11	22	11
1903	29	3	20	1	18	8
1904	28	3	19	9	17	10
1905	31	11	22	0	18	4

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the undermentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated:—

	July.		Seven Months ended July.	
	1906.	*1905.*	1906.	*1905.*
Total gazetted...	No. 368	*No. 341*	No. 2,713	*No. 2,842*
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Grocers, &c....	23	*22*	209	*194*
Builders	26	*21*	190	*167*
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	21	*19*	162	*179*
Farmers	6	*12*	109	*140*
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	9	*9*	81	*79*
Butchers	12	*16*	78	*78*
Bakers	15	*13*	74	*92*
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ...	8	*8*	70	*72*
Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c.	13	*8*	68	*67*
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	9	*4*	60	*65*
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	6	*6*	52	*49*
Tailors, &c.	5	*4*	51	*52*
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	6	*3*	47	*50*
Clerks, commercial and general	3	*4*	42	*22*
Auctioneers	4	*2*	30	*40*
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths, &c. ...	4	*5*	30	*30*
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ...	6	*3*	30	*25*
Provision merchants, &c.	3	*2*	27	*23*
Agents, commission and general	4	*8*	27	*53*
Tobacconists, &c.	7	*4*	27	*28*
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors	3	—	25	*18*
Bicycle, &c., manufacturers and dealers ...	8	*2*	25	*17*
Travellers, commercial	4	*6*	23	*32*
Printers, booksellers, and publishers	1	*1*	20	*18*
General dealers	3	*2*	20	*22*
Engineers and founders, &c.	4	*6*	20	*24*
Chemists, druggists and chemical manufacturers	2	*2*	19	*16*
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	—	*4*	18	*16*
Corn, flour, seed, hay, and straw merchants and dealers	1	*2*	18	*28*

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales—*continued.*

	July.		Seven Months ended July.	
	1906.	*1905.*	1906.	*1905.*
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations—*continued:*	No.	*No.*	No.	*No.*
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	3	*2*	18	*18*
Ironmongers	2	*4*	17	*21*
Furniture dealers and makers	5	*2*	17	*25*
Carpenters and joiners	1	*3*	16	*28*
Merchants, general	1	*1*	16	*11*
Woollen merchants and manufacturers	3	*1*	16	*11*
Millers	—	—	15	*4*
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	1	*1*	15	*21*
Solicitors	1	—	15	*15*
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	2	*3*	15	*20*
Contractors	3	*1*	15	*12*
Officers in Army	3	*1*	15	*10*
Brokers, stock and share	4	*2*	15	*7*
Confectioners	3	*3*	14	*32*
Doctors of medicine, physicians, &c.	—	*3*	13	*9*
Cattle and pig dealers	1	—	13	*8*
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	1	—	13	*6*
Carriage, &c., builders	2	*3*	13	*9*
Stationers	3	*2*	13	*16*
Hairdressers	4	*3*	13	*25*
Hosiers, glovers, &c.	—	*1*	12	*7*
Lodging-house keepers	1	*1*	12	*14*
Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses	3	*1*	12	*15*
Saddlers and harness makers	1	*4*	11	*14*
Architects and surveyors	1	*4*	11	*12*
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	2	*2*	11	*23*
Gardeners, florists, &c.	—	—	10	*14*
Wheelwrights	1	*2*	10	*16*
Stone, marble and monumental masons, &c.	2	*2*	10	*8*
China, glass, and earthenware, &c., dealers	2	*3*	8	*13*
Wine and spirit merchants, &c.	1	—	7	*5*
Directors and promoters of public companies	—	*2*	6	*18*
Timber merchants	1	*2*	6	*13*
Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants	1	*1*	5	*7*
Cotton spinners and manufacturers	1	—	3	*1*
Fishing smack owners, and masters	—	—	2	*4*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1906, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 3*d.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1905, in two volumes, may be purchased at a cost of 7*s.* 8*d.* for the first, and 4*s.* 2*d.* for the second volume, at any of the addresses enumerated above. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives Abstract Tables for the years 1901–1905, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country) in the first volume, and in the second volume details as to customs revenue, transhipments, and articles in bond, and particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in June; Changes in wages of Agricultural Labourers; Unemployed in Norway: New Legislation; Agricultural Settlements in British Colonies:—Report of Departmental Committee; Civil Employment of Ex-Soldiers and Sailors; Annual Co-operative Congress; and Recent Cases under the Conciliation Act.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1905. [*Cd.* 3,093.] *Price* 3*s.* 1*d.*

This return, which is compiled annually in the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, contains statements of the entries and clearances of sailing and steam vessels engaged in the foreign and coastwise trades at the several ports of the United Kingdom, together with statistics of vessels built and registered at each port, &c., &c. Comparative summary tables embracing the five years 1901 to 1905 are contained in the return as regards vessels entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom, proportion of British to foreign tonnage, &c., &c.

* It can be purchased through any newsagent, price 1*d.*

Government Publications.

Fiftieth report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs (*for the year ended* 31*st March*, 1906). [*Cd.* 3,079.] *Price* 5½*d.*

According to this report the gross Imperial Customs Revenue collected in the year 1905–06, amounted to 35,756,467*l.*, or, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments, to 34,484,820*l.*, which is 434,820*l.* or 1·28 per cent. more than the Budget estimate for the year, and 1,136,063*l.* or 3·19 per cent. less than the net yield for 1904-05.

The largest items in the total Customs receipts during the last two financial years were as follows:—

Gross Produce of Customs Duties (excluding Duties collected in the Isle of Man).	Year ended 31st March.	
	1905.	1906.
Export—coal	2,402,921	2,516,612
Import—		
Spirits—		
Rum	2,247,306	2,247,733
Brandy	1,251,863	1,187,217
Geneva and other sorts	499,167	461,235
Sugar, refined and unrefined	5,816,667	5,859,756
Tea	8.279,341	6,830,616
Tobacco and snuff	13,584,195	14,164,635
Wine	1,188,342	1,178,434

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Vol. IV., No. 2, 1906. *Price* 1*s.*

This issue of the Bulletin contains reports on recent investigations made in the Scientific and Technical Department of the Institute regarding tanning materials of the Sudan, castor oil and ground nut oil from Southern Rhodesia, tobacco from Jamaica, dammar resins from the Federated Malay States, rocks and minerals from British Central Africa as well as general notices respecting economic products and their development.

Government Publications.

LIST OF FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the **Annual** and **Miscellaneous** Series since 1st January, 1906, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
3650	Fiume 1905	1*d.*
3550	Trieste ... ... „	2*d.*
	Belgium:	
3532	Antwerp, Shipping and Navigation 1905	7*d.*
650	*Arms Industry of Liége* ...	7½*d.*
	Bulgaria:	
3630	Bulgaria 1905	1½*d.*
	Denmark:	
3525	Denmark (Supplementary) 1904	1*d.*
3624	Denmark 1905	4½*d.*
3570	Iceland... ... 1903-5	1½*d.*
	France and Colonies:	
3616	Bordeaux 1905	3*d.*
3639	Brest ... ... „	2½*d.*
3567	Calais ... ... „	2½*d.*
3599	Cherbourg ... ... „	1½*d.*
3626	Cochin-China ... ... „	1½*d.*
3614	Corsica ... ... „	1*d.*
3629	Dunkirk ... ... „	2*d.*
3676	French Budget ...1906	2½*d.*
3543	French West Africa 1904–5	5*d.*
3625	Grenoble 1905	1*d.*
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3528	Indo-China ... 1903-4	7*d.*
3625	Lyons and St. Etienne Silk Industry ...1905	1*d.*
3671	Madagascar ... ... „	1½*d.*
3534	Marseilles ... ... „	1*d.*
3651	Martinique ... . „	1*d.*
3548	New Caledonia ... „	1*d.*
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3611	Pondicherry ... ... „	1*d.*
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3645	Society Islands ... „	1*d.*
644	*French Octroi System* ...	1½*d.*
651	*French Mercantile Marine Laws*	1*d.*
	German Empire:	
3637	Baden 1905	1*d.*
3526	Bavaria... ... 1904 and part of 1905	1*d.*
3523	German Trade with India...	1*d.*
3544	Germany 1905	4½*d.*
3656	„ ... ... „	4½*d.*
3627	Hamburg ... ... „	4½*d.*
3602	Pomerania ... ... „	2½*d.*
3542	Saxony—Finances... 1906-7	1½*d.*
645	*Agriculture in Germany* ...	1½*d.*
652	*Agriculture in the Rhenish Province*	3*d.*
653	*German Ceramic Industries and German Trade in Ceramic Products* ...	1*d.*
	Greece:	
3559	Corfu 1905	1*d.*
3594	Cephalonia and Zante „	1½*d.*
3592	Cyclades ... ... „	1*d.*
3556	Morea, Aetolia, and Acarnania ... ... „	1½*d.*
3621	Piræus ... ... „	1½*d.*
3617	Thessaly ... ... „	1½*d.*
	Italy:	
3552	Genoa 1905	8½*d.*
3541	Italy 1904	6*d.*
3606	„ —Finances ...1905	1½*d.*
3672	Lecce ... ... „	2*d.*
3647	Lombardy ... ... „	2*d.*
3565	Rome ... ... „	1½*d.*
3595	Sicily ... ... „	3*d.*
3530	South Italy ... ... „	1½*d.*
3679	„ (Supplementary)„	4*d.*
648	*Agriculture of Tuscany* ...	1*d.*
	Netherlands and Colonies:	
3535	Amsterdam 1905	2½*d.*
3603	Curaçoa ... ... „	2*d.*
3580	Java ... ... „	1*d.*
3527	Netherlands Finances 1904-5 to 1905-6	1½*d.*
3524	Netherlands Indies— Finances ... 1905-6	1*d.*
3596	Rotterdam 1905	1½*d.*
3670	Surinam ... ... „	1*d.*
	Norway:	
3555	Norway... 1905	2*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.		Price
	Portugal and Colonies:		
3593	Azores	...1905	½*d.*
3568	Beira	... „	1*d.*
3666	Lourenço Marques	... „	3*d.*
3638	Madeira ...	... „	1½*d.*
3537	Oporto	... „	1*d.*
3634	Quilimane ...	... „	½*d.*
	Roumania:		
3618	Roumania ...	...1905	3*d.*
3658	Constantza ...	... „	1½*d.*
	Russia:		
3566	Batoum ...	...1905	1½*d.*
3575	Finland... ...	... „	1*d.*
3574	Moscow... ...	... „	2*d.*
3653	Odessa	... „	4½*d.*
3538	Poland and Lithuania	„	2½*d.*
3610	Rostov-on-Don	... „	2½*d.*
3584	St. Petersburg ...	... „	3*d.*
3680	Taganrog ...	... „	1*d.*
	Servia:		
3529	Servia	...1904	1½*d.*
	Spain:		
3631	Barcelona ...	...1905	2½*d.*
3560	Bilbao	... „	2*d.*
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3612	Galicia, Asturias and Leon	... „	2*d.*
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3560	Stockholm ...	...1905	3*d.*
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	Switzerland:		
3572	Switzerland ...	...1905	1*d.*
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3545	Adrianople ...	...1905	½*d.*
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3652	Erzeroum ...	... „	1*d.*
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	AFRICA—		
3562	Alexandria ...	...1905	1*d.*
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3597	Tangier... ...	... „	3*d.*
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No.	Place.		Price
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3531	Mexican Budget ...	1905-6	½*d.*
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3598	Boston	...1905	2½*d.*
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3622	Chicago... ...	... „	5½*d.*
3643	Hawaii	1904–5	1*d.*
3551	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky ...	...1905	2½*d.*
3665	New Orleans ...	... „	4½*d.*
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3587	Oregon, Washington and Idaho ...	... „	3*d.*
3583	Philadelphia ...	... „	2½*d.*
3636	Porto Rico ...	... „	1½*d.*
3681	Savannah ...	... „	2*d.*
3539	United States, trade ...	„	2½*d.*
3536	„ „ finances,	1904-5	1½*d.*
643	*Coal Industry in 1904* ...		*3d.*
647	*Turpentine Industry* ...		*1½d.*
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3615	Costa Rica ...	...1905	1*d.*
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3620	Quezaltenango	...1905	½*d.*
	Honduras:		
3546	Honduras ...	1904–5	½*d.*
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3600	Bolivia	1904-5	2*d.*
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3540	Brazil	...1904	1*d.*
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3549	Coquimbo ...	...1905	½*d.*
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The following number of the Treaty Series issued since the 1st January, 1906, may also be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.:—

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THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (No. 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and focussed in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters.

On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender. Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c. There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from the Imperial Institute, India, or the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The Governments of India, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, and Queensland, also the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, have established, in proximity to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 73, Basinghall Street, special offices for dealing with trade matters (see next page).

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 1*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd; and in Dublin to Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

SPECIAL INDIAN AND COLONIAL TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES.

India.—The India Trade Enquiry Office at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., has been established for the purpose of supplying the general public with all available information as to the commercial products, manufactures and trades of British India.

The office is under the superintendence of an India Office official, who is in daily attendance to answer personal or written enquiries.

The current publications of the Government of India dealing with Indian Trade statistics, tariff charges, railways, economic products, &c., are kept in the office, and can be consulted free: the various Indian Directories are also filed.

Canada.—The Canadian Government have secured premises at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where an office has been opened under the designation of "Canadian Government City Trade Branch," for the convenience of the commercial community.

In due course it is intended to equip and maintain a display room, illustrating the products, resources and manufactures of the Dominion. In the meantime, a Canadian representative attends daily to deal with enquiries and applications in connection with Canadian import and export trade, and to supply information about Canadian matters generally. Personal appointments can be arranged when desired.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Government of the Cape of Good Hope have opened offices at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the purpose of a Commercial Agency for that Colony, under the direction of the Agent-General.

The Commercial Agent in charge of these offices deals with, and supplies free, information on trade subjects connected with the Colony, such as commercial products, industries, trade, tariff regulations, commercial statistics, railway rates, prospects for emigration, &c., &c.

Queensland.—For the convenience of the commercial community in the City of London, the Agent-General for Queensland has opened a branch office at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where a representative attends daily to give information to enquirers regarding trade, mining, and all other matters in connection with Queensland.

A collection of articles representative of the pastoral, agricultural, and mining industries of Queensland are on view, and information regarding these industries can be obtained at the Office, as above.

Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—A Trade Enquiry Office has been opened at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., by the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, on the lines of the agency established at the same address by the Government of Cape Colony, but under the general direction of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Superintendent in charge of the Office deals with, and supplies free, information in regard to the products and resources of the two Colonies, the opportunities they present to the settler, their railway facilities, the regulations of all kinds in force in them affecting trade, &c., &c.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute at South Kensington was transferred by Act of Parliament to the control of the Board of Trade on the 1st January, 1903. The work formerly carried on by the Commercial Intelligence Office of the Institute is now conducted by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Imperial Institute is chiefly occupied with the systematic investigation and illustration of the principal resources of India and the Colonies. It includes :—

1. The Galleries, containing collections of economic products, &c., illustrative of the natural and commercial resources of British Possessions. These are open free to the public daily (except on Sundays) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Special arrangements may be made for the visits of schools and other educational institutions. Information concerning India and the Colonies, their products, industries, prospects for emigration, &c., may be obtained on verbal application at the Central stand in the Galleries, or applications may be addressed in writing to the Director of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W. Publications furnishing information relating to the commerce, agriculture, mining and other industries of India and the Colonies, as well as those relating to emigration, may also be obtained on application at the Central stand. From time to time samples and specimens of raw and manufactured products will be shown in the sample room attached to the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

2. The Scientific and Technical Department with extensive laboratories specially equipped for the purpose of investigating problems connected with tropical agriculture and development. In this Department new or little known natural products from India and the Colonies, and commercial products from new sources, received through the Government of the countries concerned, are examined with a view to their valuation and utilisation. The expert staff of the Department is also engaged in the collection of information from all sources on these and similar subjects.

3. The Library and Reading Rooms, containing a large collection of Indian and Colonial works of reference, which are regularly supplied with the principal official publications of India and the Colonies, and with many of the principal newspapers, periodicals and maps of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.

4. Conference and Meeting Rooms which are available under certain conditions for the purpose of meetings, lectures, &c., on subjects of importance to India and the Colonies.

5. The "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute." This publication, which is now issued quarterly, includes reports on investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute, and also special articles relating to recent developments in tropical agriculture and in the utilisation of raw materials. The "Bulletin" may be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, or from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., price one shilling per number.